MR. SECRETARY MEREDITH'S REPORT.

from offering some thoughts upon it, more espe- appears in the report of the Secretary of the Treacially on those parts regarding the Tariff. I do not sury of the United States; each production having know very well how to compare this document its own peculiar structure. As the Secretary was MEREDITH has put the nation back on its own by him. proper ground, where it has not been seen for the last none but a man of profound and comprehensive up and multiplying in the South; and the people of views, of high and noble purpose, and, I am dis-

in my opinion, a masterpiece of the kind. one would think, irresistibly convincing. It is a curious fact that such an argument should be required. But it is the extent of power which has been drawn in question, as also the specific purpose of its application.

The late Secretary of the Treasury maintained that revenue was the only lawful object of imposts. Since imposts are necessary for revenue, and, as justly and forcibly suggests that, in thus obtaining a revenue, the interests of the people should be considered, "not as little, but as much as possible." There could not be a more simple, a more forcible thought than this; and the beauty of it is, that it raw materials to the manufacturers of those matecovers the whole ground of a tariff policy. It rials; and another principle behind that, "a wheel would be wanton mischief, cruelty, and oppression within a wheel," that is essential to the perfection

would quarrel with such an application. With bridge, that foreigners, who have no rights or interequal simplicity and force Mr. Meredith adds: "It est in our commonwealth, may do the greatest part

None can fail to see, that to claim that the convented till quite recently. And it is a forced con- last, is self-evident, when it is once suggested. struction. Surely they who employ construction object of protection is a mere use of a given power produced, in the land. at discretion; the same as for revenue, neither object being specified in the constitution. There must be some object or objects in particular, else it sibly felt in this country? First, because it has would be going it blind. The objects, whatever not been well considered; next, because there has they be, are a discretionary application of a given been prevalent here a wild and chaotic state of power. If the power is employed, it is not possi-ble to stop short of this. But to say that the con-thirdly, because we have borrowed our principles, stitution authorizes a revenue or protective tariff sole- instead of consulting our experience. But expely, is a forced construction. The whole truth on rience must put us right; it may be hoped it will this point is expressed by Mr. Meredith as follows: soon do so, under such teaching as the document "The express grant of a power to Congress now under consideration. gives to that body the right of exercising that power believe, some express powers in the constitution which have never been used. It would be absurd to suppose that the precise purpose of their application could have been specified when that instrument was framed. No power but that of Omniscience

could have done that. The instances of the exercise of the power of regulating commerce, as specified by Mr. Meredith. pertinent, and not less unanswerable, as they bear which not only vindicate the Secretary's position, on this question.

true interests of the country than legislation to favor ture of that trade most vital to the interests of navia particular class to the prejudice of others, except gation and of the whole country. the refusal of really salutary legislation, under an erroneous impression that it might favor one class a poor man? It is the same with a nation grown to the prejudice of others, when in fact the denial rich by multiplying, under a prudent policy, the of it injures all classes and benefits nobody.' There was, perhaps, never given a more comprehensive historical description than what follows after kind and extent, different from that of a rich man, the word except in the above sentence, and no one so is it with a prosperous and rich nation, as comwill be at a loss how to apply it. Without any pretension of an argument, it yet involves one of a most comprehensive scope and of amazing force.

So also the following: "As every producer in one branch of useful industry is also a consumer of the products of others, and as his ability to consume depends upon the profits of his production, it follows that to give prosperity to one branch of industry is to increase that of the rest." Let any one think of this, and tell us where this "increasing that ples contended for. See Mr. Colton's last chapter, of the rest" should stop for the mutual benefit of all, or what measure of prosperity with any one States," for a more complete elucidation of this point. can injure that of any other !

Again: "Within each branch of industry there must be individual rivalry; but among the several branches of useful industry there must always exist an unbroken harmony of interest." This is not only an argument on two great points, but it is beautiful in its structure. The first point involves an exhibition of that system of competition which, in any branch of protected industry, secures and protects the interests of consumers of its products, by keeping down and even lowering their prices, which is the usual effect of a protective system, as is proved in Mr. Colton's work on Public Economy, and which Mr. Meredith, as we shall see, also maintains. The second point is the mutual dependence of the different branches of industry, and the reciprocal benefit which their mutual prosperity necessarily confers. This is more obvious than the first, but the first is no less true.

Two of the strongest points of this document are the following: "No country can attain a due · strength or prosperity that does not, by its own · labor, carry its own productions as nearly as pos-· sible to the point necessary to fit them for ultimate · consumption. To export its raw material and reimport the articles manufactured from it, or to neimport the articles manufactured from it, or to neimport the articles manufactured from it, or to ne-· glect its own raw material and import the articles manufactured from that of another country, is to · pretermit the means which Nature has provided for its advancement."

The facts and reasoning employed by the Secretary to elucidate and establish these points are not less pertinent, nor less convincing, than bold and manly. He walks directly up to the strongest case that could be presented viz. The cotton growing and that could be presented, viz. the cotton-growing and have paid so much to see the California "elephant." cotton-manufacturing interest. The same argument was made, in a different form, and with more copious details, in a speech in the Senate of the United States, 1844, by the Hon. Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, the substance of which is found in a ladiana.

R. H. FAUNTIKION, an Assistant in the Coast Survey, who arrived at Galves in on the 12th ultimo, took suddenly sick and died the next day. His body was brought to New Harmony, Rhode Island, the substance of which is found in a

note in Mr. Colton's work, in his chapter on "the effects of a protective system on the cottongrowing interest." It is interesting to observe how such an argument, once well put, attracts attention, and grows upon the public mind. First, so far as Messes. Editors: I have been so agreeably and stated, from under the hand of Mr. Simmons, in so profoundly impressed with the Report of the 1844, and made a great impression; next, it was Secretary of the Treasury that I cannot refrain reproduced by Mr. Colton in 1848; and now it rewith those which emanated from that Department forced to be brief, he has done admirable justice to in our early history, but it seems to me that Mr. it for the space allowed. It is put in a nutshell

This is a great project, and opens what the Sec twenty years, and where, indeed, I doubt if it was retary calls in one part of his report, in a general ever so well put as in this case, thanks to the lights of application, "a great career." If the time has not our experience, good and bad. For lack of the same already come, it cannot be very remote, when the amount of experience it was impossible for any man cotton planters will see their true interest in this to have done so well thirty or forty years ago; and suggestion. Manufactories of cotton are springing posed to add, of great honesty, growing out of a love the country's advantage, on an immense scale, in of country, could have produced this report. It is, the progressive execution of such a comprehensive and vast conception. Time works wonders, and a Mr. MEREDITH's reasoning on the subject of the short period often does it. It would be a curious tariff is almost, if not quite, unrivalled for its clear- fact to see the whole South going, heart and hand ness and force. It is this part of his report par- and purse, for such a project, to wit, the home ticularly on which I desire to make some remarks. manufacture of their own great staple. And yet The manner in which he asserts the power of Con-gress over this subject is peculiarly felicitous, and, morrow, and that shortly. If capital were provided, ten years more would exhibit a spectacle of this kind in that quarter which would astonish the world.

Compare for a moment these views of Secretary Meredith with those of his immediate predecessor. What a difference! If those of his predecessor were seasonable, one would think that his was very unseasonable. Mark it, however, those of the present incumbent will be sustained. The all admit, so far constitutional, Mr. Meredith very country is ripe for them, and will be riper soon; and, not the least of the surprise, the South will be in the van.

There is a great principle in this doctrine of the Secretary about the vicinage of the producers of to reject this principle.

"It is not a question," says Mr. Meredith, "of Secretary credit for this idea of oneness in the line of the whole economical machinery. I give the assuming a power not expressly granted by the con- of production, from the cotton seed, till it is not stitution, on the ground that it may tend to a gene- only in cloth, but for all home consumers, garments ral end not therein expressed." Il ne s'agit pas ready to put on. As a matter of economy, it is ainsi. It is refreshing to have so pertinent a absurd, as all must see, to bridge a vast chasm thought expressed in so few words. The power between any two stages of this line, for an expenis granted, no one denying it; and surely it cannot sive transport and an expensive retransport of the be a question, whether the application of it shall same thing, in order to be prepared for ultimate effect the greatest possible good; surely no one consumption; and still more absurd to build this seems to me that to exercise these or any other of this work and have the greatest profit, at the powers, with any other view, would be a misuse same time that it imposes a greater cost on us, of power, and subversive of the legitimate end of as will yet appear. The first of these principles, government." line, is illustrated in every one's daily experience; stitution intended a revenue tariff exclusively, is a and the second, to wit, the oneness or solidarité of constructive rule, and one that was not even in- these successive stages of production, from first to

These same principles, in all their scope and for such a purpose cannot very consistently oppose force, apply to the ultimate products of all the raw construction for any other desirable object. But materials, no matter what they are, which are the power to lay duties being expressly given, the found, or produced, or which can be economically

Why has not the economy of this principle of vicinage in the stages of production been more sen-

But, it is said, in order to sell we must buy. Ave, in such manner as, in its opinion, may be most con- granted. The Secretary has answered that, too, in ducive to the advantage of the country." The his own concise terms and condensed form : "It is manner and object of the application of such a 'not enough to say that no country ever diminishpower are always and necessarily discretionary; so 'ed its commerce by increasing its productions, also whether it shall be used at all. There are, I 'and that no injury would therefore result to that interest. There would probably be not only a great increase in the amount, but an improvement not less important in the nature of our commerce.' have underscored nature as an important word

Mr. Colton, in his chapter on "the effects of protective system on the interests of commerce and navigation," has gone into this question largely and in the history of our Government, are exceedingly profoundly, and heaped up a set of facts and figures but which prove much more, or rather supply what Mr. Meredith has demonstrated a very rare power the Secretary could only suggest. Not only does of simplifying and condensing an argument, as for Mr. Colton prove the increase of foreign trade unexample: "Nothing can be more destructive to the der the protective system, but a change in the na-

Does not a rich man buy and consume more than number and increasing the amount of its produc tions. But, as the trade of a poor man is, both in pared with a poor one.

"When," says Mr. Meredith. "we shall spin and weave it [our own cotton] ourselves, make our own iron, and manufacture our other staples, we shall have transferred to this country the great centres of wealth, commerce, civilization, and political as well as moral and intellectual power." This is a high destiny, and contingent only on the entitled "The Contingent Destiny of the United A LOOKER ON.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

One of the Missionaries at California, whose letter appears in the Home Missionary, enumerates among the difficulties of his work that the population is almost entirely mafes. He says :

"Perhaps one in every eighty or a hundred may be a fe male. By the steamers the average number of ladies may have been four among three hundred. By sailing vessels, the proportion is still less. Of course, for the thousands of San Francisco, there are comparatively but few females. The toundation of good society must then be wanting. Men with-out families, and men whose wives and children are thou-sands of miles distant, will take but little if any interest in chools. And must not demoralization rapidly take place in

the absence of family and female influences? TEXAS AND THE CLAIMS OF HER CREDITORS.—It appears that the whole debt of Texas is about \$12,000,000, a sum which her public lands will be able anaply to pay off, but it is feared that the plan will be adopted of acknowledging this debt only to the extent of the actual specie funds which Texas received for it, and to ascertain what that is, the value of Texas money at the dates of the different issues is to govern reducing the amount to actual cash value. This course denounced by the creditors as worse than open repudiation. Nearly eight millions of the claims have been filed in the office if the par value have been issued, amounting to about four millions. The time for filing these claims, it is expected, will be extended till Nevember, 1851.

The Empire City has brought back several enterprisis Baltimore gold hunters, and, although distinguished as active

R. H. FAUNTLEADY, an Assistant in the Coast Survey,

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1849.

IN SENATE.

The Journal of yesterday was read. The following message was received from the He Representatives by Mr. CAMPBELL, their Clerk:

Mr. PRESIDENT : I am directed to inform the Se quorum of the House of Representatives assembled on the St instant; and that on Saturday, the 22d instant, the Hon. Howers Coss, a Representative from the State of Georgia, was chosen Speaker thereof; and that they are now ready to

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution I ne House of Representatives has passed a resolution appointing a committee, to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the two Houses have assembled, and are ready to receive any communication he may have to make; and have appointed as the committee on their part Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, Mr. VINTON, and Mr. HOLMES.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, submitted the following resortion, which was considered by unanimous consent and lution, whi

agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed jointly with such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives, to wait on the President and inform him that Congress. are ready to receive any communication he may be pl Mr. DAVIS moved that the committee be appointed by the

Vice President; which motion was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT named Mr. Davis, of Missis sippi, and Mr. GREENE, the committee on the part of the

On motion, ordered that the Secretary notify the House of Representatives accordingly.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS. Among the petitions and memorials presented to-day we

Mr. FOOTE presented the memorial of John Henderson, a citizen of the State of Mississippi, proposing a plan to reorganize and extend the judicial system of the United States.

which was accompanied by a bill.

Mr. Foors, in bringing this memorial to the notice of the Senate, observed that Mr. Henderson was a gentleman well known, a distinguished statesman. He could only say of the memorial that he had examined it cursorily, and it appeared memorial that he had examined it cursorily, and it appeared to him very judiciously prepared, and the proposal calculated to remove evils the existence of which could not be denied. He thought the subject one of so much importance that he should move its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ask that it be printed; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. WALKER presented resolutions passed by the Legis-lature of Wisconsin, in favor of the cession of the public lands to the States in which they lie, on condition that they be granted in limited quantities to actual settlers only, at a price no

exceeding the cost of their survey.

Mr. Walken desired that this document might be refe red to a select committee, to consist of five, avowing his intention at another period of the session, when it came from the select committee, to have it referred to the Committee on Public Lands, but preferring in the first instance that it should

go before a select committee.

Mr. BUTLER gave notice that he would oppose all re erences of the kind. There were the regular standing com mittees of the Senate appointed under the rules to investigate the various subjects legitimately pertaining to them. He did not think that there should be references to select committees, except on extraordinary occasions, and the present, in his opinion, did not constitute such a one. He would, therefor move that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands which motion was agreed to.

Mr. DICKINSON presented the proceedings of the Char

ber of Commerce of the city of New York, in favor of the construction of a railroad from Lake Michigan to the Pacific ocean, on the plan proposed by Asa Whitney; which were referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals. Mr. Dickinson observed that the high character of the bod

from which the document emanated, as well as the importance of the subject on which it treats, fully justified him, he thought, in asking to have it printed; which motion Mr. FOOTE presented the memorial of Ladislaus Wanks

weiz and G. Tochman, legal representatives of the heirs of Thaddeus Kosciusko, deceased, asking the protection of the Government against certain alleged interference with their ights in the courts of the United States by the Emperor of ussia; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign

Mr. STURGEON presented the petition of Frances C Mr. STUNGEON presented the petition of Frances C. Elliott, widow of Jesse D. Elliott, deceased, late an officer in the navy, asking reimbursement of the expenses incurred by her late husband in receiving and estertaining the representatives of certain foreign Powers, while in command of the naval forces of the United States in the Mediterranean, between

NOTICES OF BILLS TO BE INTRODUCED. Mr. FOOTE gave notice that he would on Thursday next or on some subsequent day, ask leave to introduce a bill to provide for the organization of the Territorial Government

of California, Deseret, and New Mexico, and to enable th people of California and the district of Jacinta, in Texas, (with the consent of that State,) respectively, to form a Constitution and State Government, and for other purposes.

Mr. DOUGLAS gave notice that he would to-morrow or some early day thereafter ask leave to introduce bills of the

following titles : A bill for the benefit of the Territory of Minnesota;

A bill granting 160 acres of the public land to the actu-settlers who shall reside thereon, and cultivate a portion there of, for the period of four years ;

A bill granting to each of the States in which the publi lands are situated a quantity of land equal to one townshi in each several district, to aid in making a geological surve of such States respectively.

Mr. YULEE gave notice that he would ask leave to intro

duce a bill to provide for the payment of the militia called ou by the Governor of Florida during the recent Indian outbreak Mr. WALKER gave notice that he would ask leave to in roduce a bill for an act to authorize a change of venue in cer

Mr. BORLAND gave notice that he would ask leave to it roduce bills with the following titles : A bill to grant to each township in the State of Arkan an additional section of land for the use of common schools and further, the right to exchange the worthless 16th section

or land of good quality; A bill granting a pension to Mrs. Nancy Featherstone; A bill for the relief of Cincinnatus Tousdale and John C

A bill to grant to the State of Arkansas certain inu Mr. UNDERWOOD gave notice that he would to-mo row, or on some subsequent day, ask leave to introduce bills with the following titles, viz:

A bill to provide for the unpaid claims of the officers ar soldiers of the Virginia State and Continental lines of the R

An act for the relief of the American Colonization Society Also, several additional private bills, the notice of which the being sent to the Chair, could not be procured by the Re

On motion, Ordered, That when the Senate adjourn it ad ourn to meet on Thursday next.

RESOLUTIONS SUBMITTED. Mr. CASS said he desired to submit a resolution, which could be read and laid over for the present. He would call

up after the holydays. The resolution was then read, as follows: Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be in structed to inquire into the expediency of suspending diplo matic relations with Austria.

Mr. BRADBURY submitted the following, which he esired might lie over until after the holydays, at which tim

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to l Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate all charges which have been preferred or filed in any of the Departments against individuals who have been removed from office since the 4th day of March last, with a specification of the cases, it any, in which the officers charged have had opportunity to be heard, and a statement of the number of removals made under each Department.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, from the committee appointed on the part of the Senate, jointly with the committee appoint-ed on the part of the House of Representatives to wait on the President of the United States and notify him that Congress are ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make, reported that they had performed the duty assigned them, and that the President replied that he would immediately make a communication to the two Houses of Congress.

A message was soon afterwards received from the Preside of the United States, by Col. Birss, his Secretary, and read as published in our last.

Mr. PHELPS moved that the usual number of the Mes sage, together with the accompanying documents, be printed for the use of the Senate; which was agreed to. The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the an nual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finance On motion of Mr. MANGUM,

Ordered, That the reading be dispensed with, and that e printed for the use of the Senate. Also, two reports from the Treasurer of the United State and a report from the Census Board; the reading of which was dispensed with, and, On motion of Mr. MANGUM, they were severally ordered o be printed for the use of the Senate.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The journal of Saturday having been read—
Mr. KAUPMAN rose to a privileged question, viz: some orrection which he desired to make in the journal of that day.
The SPEAKER stated that no motion would be in order till the members were sworn in.

Mr. KAUFMAN wished to know if a correction of the

ournal was not in order?
The SPEAKER replied that it was not, or that it was un usual in the present condition of the House, as it might give

rise to debate.

Mr. KAUFMAN acquiesced in this view of the case.

The SPEAKER then proceeded to qualify the Members of the House of Representatives of the 21st Congress by administering to them the oath to support the Constitution of the United States; and, this ceremony having been com-

The journal of Saturday was taken up and received sundry corrections; all of them relating to votes of members which had been erroneously recorded. None of these errors, however, were published in this paper.

Mr. WENTWORTH then offered a resolution to adopt the rules of order of the last House of Representatives, to continue in force until the 1st of February, and that, in the

mean time, a committee be appointed to prepare and report rules for the government of the present House. This we be-lieve to have been the substance of the resolution, a copy of which could not be procured. Mr. VINTON suggested that the resolution would probe bly give rise to debate, and requested the gentleman from Illi-nois to withdraw it until a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to inform the Senate of the organization of the

House, and also until a committee had been appointed to wait Mr. WENTWORTH withdrew his resolution. Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, then offered the fol-

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform that body that a quorum of the House of Representative be assembled, and that Howell Corn, one of the Representatives from the State of Georgis, has been shosen Speaker, and that the House is now ready to proceed to business; and that the Clerk do go with said message. The resolution was agreed to. Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, offered the following

Resolved, That a committee be appointed on the part of the House, to join such committee as may be appointed on part of the Senate, to wait on the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of the House of Representatives is assembled, and that Coagress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to, and Messrs. THOMPSON, of Pa., VINTON, and HOLMES were appointed the committee.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice of his intention to offer the following amendment when the resolution again came up

"Except so much of said rules as provides for the appoint ment of a Committee on Commerce and a Committee on Roads and Canals; and that, instead thereof, there be appointed two committees, of nine members each, one committee to be called the Committee on Foreign Commerce, and the other to be called the Committee on Commerce among the

states.
"It shall be the duty of the Committee on Foreign Commerce to take into consideration and report upon all subjects and matters referred to them, or having relation to the foreign

commerce of the country.

"It shall be the duty of the Committee on Commerce amon the States to take into consideration and report upon all suljects and matters referred to them, or relating to commerce an the means of commerce among the States."

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Boyn to postpone the resolution offered by him till to-morrow, and decided in the affirmative.

A message was here received from the Senate, informing

the House that a quorum had assembled, and that they were ready to proceed to business, and that they had appointed a committee, to act in conjunction with one to be appointed by the House, to wait on the President to obtain from him any ication he might desire to make.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved that the House Mr. EVANS, of Maryland, offered the following resolu

tion, remarking that it was the most fair and equitable man-ner of selecting seats, it having been adopted in the 29th and 30th Congresses. On it he would move the previous question 30th Congresses. On it he would move the previous question: Resolved, That the Clerk of this House, immediately after the passage of this resolution, place in a box the name of each member and delegate of the House of Representatives on a separate piece of paper; that he then proceed, in the presence of the House, to draw from said box, one at a time, the said pieces of paper; and, as each is drawn, he shall announce the name of the member or delegate upon it, who shall then choose his seat for the present session: Provided, That, before said drawing shall commence, the Speaker shall cause every seat to be vacated, and shall see that each seat continues vacant dutil it is selected under this order.

Mr. MEADE moved to amend the resolution so that abent members could choose their seats by proxy.

Mr. SCHENCK inquired if amendments were

Mr. HARALSON suggested that, as they had adopted rules, the previous question was not in order.

Mr. INGE moved that the whole subject be laid upon the

After some conversation on points of order-The previous question was seconded, and under the oper on thereof the resolution of Mr. Evans was agreed to. In pursuance of the resolution the Speaker then caused al the seats to be vacated, and the Clerk proceeded to discharge the duties allotted to him by the resolution, the members choosing their seats as their names were drawn. This cere mony occupied upwards of an hour, and when all the mem

bers were seated Mr. JONES moved that when this House adjourn, it ad journ to meet on Wednesday next, at 12 o'clock.

Mr. EVANS, of Maryland, moved to amend the motion

by extending the time to Thursday, at 12 o'clock; which amendment was agreed to; and then 'the resolution amended, was agreed to. Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, from the committee of the part of the House of Representatives of the joint committee appointed to wait upon the President of the United

States, and inform him that Congress had assembled and was prepared to receive from him any communication which he might be pleased to make, reported that the committee had per-formed their duty, and that the President had replied that he would send a communication immediately.

Mr. THOMPSON, of Mississippi, moved that the hour of meeting of this House be 12 o'clock, until otherwise ordered;

which motion was agreed to.

Mr. SCHENCK said that he would on to-morrow,

some other day, ask loave to introduce sundry bills, the titles f which were not read.

Mr. BROWN, of Indiana, gave notice that he would, or to-morrow, or some day thereafter, introduce a bill to reduce

the rates of postage and for other purposes. RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

At this stage of the proceedings, Colonel Briss, the Private Secretary of the Parsident, appeared in the House and

delivered at the Speaker's chair the Annual Message of the President of the United States. The Message having been read, as published in our last

Mr. TOOMBS rose and moved the adoption of a resolution that the message be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and that fifteen thousand extra copies thereof, with the accompanying documents, be printed.

Mr. SWEETZER moved to amend the motion so as to print five thousand additional copies in the German language. Mr. HOLMES moved further to amend by having five thousand copies printed in French. This motion was lost. The question was then taken on Mr. Sweetzer's motion, and decided in the affirmative: Ayes 115, noes not counted.
Mr. BAYLY moved that the last vote be reconsidered; and proceeded in some remarks in opposition to the motion print any number of copies in the German language.

Mr. MORSE also spoke sgainst the proposition of Mr Mr. BURT moved that the House adjourn, but withdre is motion at the suggestion of-The SPEAKER, who laid before the House the following

Executive communications, viz: The annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on th state of the Finances;
And a Report from the Treasurer of the United States giving statement of his accounts for the last fiscal year.

Mr. VINTON moved that the usual number of copies

the Report on the Finances be printed for the use of House, which motion was agreed to. Mr. BURT then renewed his motion to adjourn, which was decided in the affirmative, and the House adjourned till next Thursday at 12 o'clock.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1849.

IN SENATE.

Mr. CLEMENS presented the credentials of the Hon. WILLIAM R. KING, elected a Senator by the Legislature of State of Alabama, for the term of six years from the 4th day of March last; which were read, and the oath pre-scribed by law was administered to Mr. Kine, and he took his seat in the Senate: The following Message was received from the President the United States, by Mr. Bliss, his Secretary :

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 27, 1849. To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In consequence of the unexpected delay in proceeding to business, I deem it necessary to invite the immediate attention of Congress to so much of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury as relates to the appropriations required for the expenses of collecting the revenue for the second half of the current fixed year.

2. TAVLOR.

On motion by Mr. PHELPS, Ordered, That it be referred to the Committee on Fine

REPORT ON COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a repor of the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by a report of the Register of the Treasury, and statements of the commerce and navigation of the United States for the last fiscal year, prepared as required by the act of 10th February, 1820; which

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts. 1 am glad to see the locuments here at this early day. I move that the usual num-

ber be printed for the use of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT remarked that the quest

The VICE PRESIDENT remarked that the question of printing, unless by unanimous consent, must go the Committee on Printing, in accordance with a rule of the Senate.

Mr. WEBSTER. It is quite evident that some modification of that rule ought to be made, or else we shall find our selves very much embarrassed by the delay that will take place in the printing of communications that come to us from the Executive Departments. I hope there may be at present unanimous consent of the Senate to take up the question of printing upon the motion that is about to be made, I understand, for the printing of as many of these documents as it has been usual to print in times past. These are documents of much importance, and I hope if the Senate intend to print them it will be done without delay.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Will the Senator be good enough to indicate the number that he desires shall be printed?

enough to indicate the number that he desires shall be printed?

Mr. DAVIS. The Secretary has furnished me a memorandum which states that the number usually printed is 5,500—five hundred being for the use of the Departments. I wish to say one word before the question is put. As has been suggested by my colleague, this document is of very great importance, and I am very glad to see it here so early in the session. And I rise now not only for the purpose of making this motion to print, but to express the hope that the priming may not be delayed in the manner in which it has been heretofore—generally, I believe, until Congress has adjourned, and we have all returned to our homes. This document in particular has generally reached us through the mails, and it is a document which all commercial communities, and all those interested in the statistics relating to commerce and navigation, are anxious to see. I must be permitted to express the hope and expectation that at a much earlier day than has here-tofore been thought a suitable and proper one, these documents may be delivered by the poper one one of the poper one. ndum which states that the number usually printed is

the object.

Mr. HALE. Before the question is taken I with timake a single remark, though I do handwish whether it was a considered apropos to the question now before the State. I want to know if some arrangement may not be made by which the printing of Congress may be some in such a manner that we need not be ashamed to show it to our constituents. For my own part, I had almost made up my mind to vote no more printing unless I can be assured that will be done in a creditable style. It has been executed in a most shameful manner. my own part, I had almost made up my mind to vote no more printing unless I can be assured that I will be done in a creditable style. It has been executed in a most shameful manner; I allude more particularly to the Patent Office report. After I had distributed my proportion of topies of that report, I was accosted by some of my constituent, who asked me if they made use of wooden types in Washington for printing; and in reality so clumsily was the work executed that it might well justify such an inquiry. It was the most disgraceful and discreditable piece of work that I ever aw. And the paper made use of is such as any respectable oyeter house in the city would be ashamed to use for issuing its advertisements. For my own part, until I can be assured that we can have

For my own part, until I can be assured that we can have our printing done in a creditable manner I shall withhold my

our printing done in a creditable manner I shall withhold my support from every motion that may be made for printing.

Mr. BORLAND. As chairman of the Committee on Printing, I will take occasion to remark that I agree with the Senator from New Hampshire in what he has said in regard to the manner in which the public printing has been done, and I will add that I, and I believe all the members of the Committee on Printing, have resolved, so far as it is practi-cable, to make the public printers come up to the proper standard in the quality of their work. In its execution hereafter we intend, as far as rests with us, to cause them to adhere to the style and quality of work that was contemplated when the contract was made, and that in no case shall printing be received that does not conform strictly to that stindard. But I will say further, that I think the main cause of he bad printing that is complained of has been what I regard as the bad economy of the Senate. Instead of paying a fer compensation, and having the printing undertaken by competent persons, a false economy has been adopted, and it has caused underbidding, and the work has been undertaken upon terms which do not permit the contractors to perform it in a creditable manner. This is what I think lies at the foundation of the difficulty. But, as the contract system has been

The motion to print was agreed to.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a repor of the Second Comptroller and Second Auditor of the Treasury, made in pursuance of a joint resolution, approved Au-

Mr. WEBSTER rose to inquire under what call that com-

ution of August, 1848. might be laid on the table for the present which was ac-

quiesced in.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a repor

from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by a report from the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusets,

Ordered, That it be printed, and that 5,50 copies in addition to the usual number be printed—500 of thich for the use of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey.

CALIFORNIA AND NEW MEXICO Mr. CLEMENS submitted the following resolution, which

lies over under the rule:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be re quested to inform the Senate, as early as praficable, whether any person has been by him appointed civil's military Governor of California since the 4th day of Mrch last; and, if so, who has so been appointed, and what compensation has been allowed him

so, wao has so been appointed, and what compensation has been allowed him.

Also, that he be requested to inform the snate whether any agent has been appointed by the Executive any of the Departments of the Government and sent to california with instructions or authority to organize a Stre Government for that Territory, or to aid and advise the people within its limits

in such organization.

And further, that he be requested to aform the Senate how the delegates recently assembled in Caffornia, calling themselves a Convention, were elected; by hom the qualifications of the voters were fixed and determined; what those qualifications were; and by what law the time, places, and manner of holding said election was recorded.

cations were; and by what law the time, places, and manner of holding said election was regulated.

And further, that he be requested to inform the Senate whether any census of the inhabitants a said Territory has been taken; and, if so, by what law, and under what authority.

And further, that he be requested to communicate to the Senate all orders, (written or whal,) instructions, or correspondence with any person as avil or military Governor of California, or as agent on the fart of the United States Government in California.

And further, that he he requested to inform the Senate when

And further, that he be requested to inform the Senate upon what ground he bases the opinion expressed in his annual Message of December 4, 1849, that the people of New Mexico will "at no very distant period present themselves for admission into the Union."

sion into the Union." TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO. Mr. HOUSTON submitted the following resolution, which

ies over uneer the rule :

Resolved, That the President of the United States be re-

quested to communicate to the Senate all the official correspondence, since the 4th of March last, between the Government of the United States and the military authority stationed at Santa Fe; also, all the correspondence between the authorities of he State of Texas and those of the United States Gov. rnment relating to the boundary or occupation of the territory of Texas by the troops of the United States; also, the reasons thy the judicial authorities of the State of Texas have not been cognised by the military authorities at Santa Fe.

THE NEW TERRITORIES. Mr. FOOTE. I gave notice, a few days since, that I would ask leave to-day to introduce a bill for the establish-

ment of a territorial government in California, Deceret, and New Mexico, and for other purposes. This bill was drawn up in a spirit of compromise, and with a due regard to the constitutional rights of the various sections of the confederacy; and I should now press the application for leave to introduce it, but for certain indications of public sentiment in several quarters of the Union, which I shall not now particularize, kansas the public lands remaining unsold in that State; which and certain proceedings of Congress which have occurred since we first assembled at the present session. As it is, after some consultation with various worthy gentlemen, I have come to the conclusion to postpone the introduction of the bill mentioned for the present; and, in lieu thereof, to introduce the resolution which I hold in my hand; the object of duce the resolution which I hold in my hand; the object of ty; a bill for the relief of Alexander R. McKee and Johnson ty; a bill for the relief of Theodore Offut; a bill upon the grave and momentous subject embraced in it. Be-lieving that such an interchange is of the highest importance, and is likely to result in the most beneficial consequences to the whole country, and sincerely hoping, also, that such a debate upon this resolution may occur as will tend to strengthen our free institutions, and secure the permanent repose and happiness of the republic, I proceed to offer it for the consi-deration of the Senate. I do not desire immediate action upon it, but will call it up at some suitable moment. Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress at this session it tablish suitable territorial governments for California, for

STATE OF DESERET.

STATE OF DESERET.

Senate a report of the people of Deseret, accompanied by a constitution and form of State Government, asking admission into the Union as a State, or the organization of a Territorial Government by Congress; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. D. presented a memorial of the Provisional Government of the people of Deseret, accompanied by a constitution and form of State Government, asking admission into the Union as a State, or the organization of a Territorial Government by Congress; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. D. presented a memorial of the Provisional Government, asking admission into the Union as a State, or the organization of a Territorial Government, asking admission into the Union as a State, or the organization of a Territorial Government, asking admission into the Union as a State, or the organization of a Territorial Government, asking admission into the Union as a State, or the organization of a Territorial Government, asking admission into the Union as a State, or the organization of a Territorial Government, asking admission into the Union as a State, or the organization of a Territorial Government, asking admission into the Union as a State, or the organization of a Territorial Government, asking admission into the Union as a State, or the organization of a Territorial Government, asking admission into the Union as a State, or the organization of a Territorial Government, asking admission into the Union as a State, or the organization of a Territorial Government, asking admission into the Union as a State, or the organization of a Territorial Government, asking admission into the Union as a State, or the organization of a Territorial Government and the Union as a State, or the organization of a Territorial Government and the Union as a State, or the organization of a Territorial Government and the Union as a State, or the organization of a Territorial Government and the Union as a State, or the organization of a Territorial Government and the Union as a State, or the

question as to the appropriate committee to which applications or the admission of States into the Union should be referred question as to the appropriate committee to which applications for the admission of States into the Union should be referred was discussed, and it was then agreed that the Committee on the Judiciary, and not the Committee on Territories, is the appropriate committee. If this be an application for the admission of a State into the Union, I submit that the Judiciary Committee is the appropriate one for its consideration, in conformity with the understanding that was arrived at at the last

Mr. DOUGLAS. I am aware that, under peculiar circu Mr. DUUGLAS. I am aware that, under peculiar circumstances, and in reference to a particular bill for the admission of a State into the Union, there was at the last session a decision of the Senate that the Committee on the Judiciary was the appropriate committee for the consideration of that bill. I do not think that decision, however, should be regarded as a precedent to be followed in all cases. In the House of Representatives the uniform rule has been to refer the application for the admission of a State to the Committee on Territories. There has been no exception to the rule there. But I am under the impression that here the preceon Territories. There has been no exception to the rule there. But I am under the impression that here the precedents have been both ways. It is a question to which the decision of the Senate heretofore given in reference to another and a special case should not apply. I have no objection, however, that the question be made upon this bill, although this is an application to be admitted either as a State or as a Territory, preferring to be a State, but willing to receive a Territorial Government; and submitting the question to Congress which of the two shall be granted. I would suggest, therefore, to the Senator from Florida, that this is really a case in which we could scarcely expect to get a fair decision of the question as to which is the appropriate committee. I have question as to which is the appropriate committee. I have no doubt that in a very few days we shall have an opportun no doubt that in a very few days we shall have an opportunity of testing the question upon a bill for the admission of California into the Union, uninsumbered with the alternative. However, if the Senator desires the have no objection that it shall be tested upon this bill.

Mr. YULEE. I understand that a constitution has been Mr. YULEE. I understand that a constitution has been adopted by the people of Descret, and that a form of government in accordance therewith is proposed to be given to them by the bill which the gentleman from Illinois has presented. The bill of course has reference to application for admission into the Union. The subject was deemed to be of sufficient importance at the last session to elicit a very elaborate discussion; a discussion which continued, I believe, through one or two days, and a decision was then made upon the question. So far as the policy of establishing a territorial organization for Descretis concerned, the discussion that will probably arise upon the resolution which has been laid upon the table this morning by the Senator from Mississippi, will enable the Senate to decide upon that question in anticipation of the reference to decide upon that question in anticipation of the reference to the Committee on Territories. The policy upon which the Senate will settle that question will be determined by the vote upon that resolution. I take it that this may be considered distinctly a proposition for admission as a State, and therefore a proper subject for reference to the Judiciary Committee. But there was an agreement or understanding, at least, as the honorable Senator from Illinois will recollect, on Monday last, that no disputed or controverted point should be taken up on this day; and upon this understanding a num-ber of Senators have absented themselves, and among others the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. As this question is deemed important, I will suggest to the Senator from Illinois to permit it to lie over until the chairman of the Judiciary Committee is present, that he may have an opportu-nity to indicate the course which he may deem it necessary to

take in regard to it. Mr. DOUGLAS. In conformity with the suggestion of the Senator from Florida, I shall take great pleasure in permitting the subject to lie over until the chairman of the Juliciary Committee be present.

BILLS INTRODUCED ON LEAVE.

Mr. WALKER, in pursuance of notice heretofore given, sked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to authorize a change of venue in certain cases; which was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to the Commi

Judiciary.

Mr. YULEE, in pursuance of notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to be entitled "An act to provide for creditable manner. This is what I think lies at the founda-tion of the difficulty. But, as the contract system has been adopted, and as individuals have undertaken the work at lower rates, all that is left for the committee is to hold them strictly to the contract.

The motion to print was agreed to.

Leave to introduce a bill to be entitled "An act to provide for the adjustment and payment of expenses incurred and obliga-tions contracted by the State of Florida in providing for the safety of the people of that State during the recent insurrec-tion of the Seminole Indians;" which was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DOUGLAS, in pursuance of notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill granting 160 acres of the public gust 7, 1848, showing the amount payable by the United States to the Cherokee Indians, according to the principles established by the treaty of August, 1846, between the United States and the said Indians.

Mr. D. also, in pursuance of notice, asked and obtained Indication came to the Senate.

The Secretary answered that it was uner a joint resource on the Public lands are situated, a quantity of land equal to one township in each land district, to aid in making a geo-

on the Treasury, it should come from the heal of the Department, and not from subordinate officers, and desired that it might be laid on the table for the respectively and referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. D. also, in pursuance of notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill for the benefit of the Territory of Minnesota; which was read a first and second time by its title,

ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

COLLECTION OF THE REVENUE. Mr. PHELPS. I rise for the purpose of asking leave of the Senate to introduce a joint resolution, not having been advised of the exigency which calls for the resolution until advised of the exigency which calls for the resolution until yesterday. My apology for asking leave to introduce it now without notice is that the resolution relates to a certain subject that demands imperiously the action of Congress. It is the subject referred to in the communication which we received this morning from the President of the United States. By a law passed in March last, the expenditure for the collection of the revenue from customs was limited to the sum of one million five hundred and sixty thousand dollars. This limitation upon the expenditure is to take effect upon the first of January coming. And it has been found that the limitation is much too small; that the expenditure in the collection of the revenue has hitherto exceeded that limit; and it must in all human probability exceed it hereafter. If, however, the law takes effect upon the first of January, it will become necessary to make a very great reduction of the force come necessary to make a very great reduction of the force now employed in the collection of the revenue; and that reduction must result in a very serious detriment to the public service. Under these circumstances it will be seen that this

subject presses forcibly upon the attention of Congress, and with a view of relieving the Treasury Department from the embarrassment which must ensue, I ask leave now to introther any census of the inhabitants A said Territory has been taken; and, if so, by what law, and under what authority.

And further, that he be requested to communicate to the Senste all orders, (written or vehal,) instructions, or correspondence with any person as aivil or military Governor of California, or as agent on the part of the United States Government in California.

And further, that he be requested to inform the Senste whether any steps have been taken by the Executive or any Department of the Government to assemble a Convention in New Mexico for the purpose of adopting a constitution and making application for admission into the Union; and, if so, that he be requested to communicate to the Senste all orders, instructions, and papers in relation thereto.

And further, that he be requested to communicate to the Senste upon what ground he bases the opinion expressed in his annual Message of December 4, 1849, that the people of New Mexico will "at no very distant period present themselves for admission into the Union; and it is annual Message of December 4, 1849, that the people of New Mexico will "at no very distant period present themselves for admission into the Union; and it is annual Message of December 4, 1849, that the people of New Mexico will "at no very distant period present themselves for admission into the Union; and it is annual Message of December 4, 1849, that the people of New Mexico will "at no very distant period present themselves for admission into the Union; and I introduce it now in order that the subject which is obviously of deep importance, and one which requires immediate action, may be brought at once to the constitution and making application for the present in order that the subject is not the provision in the law of March last, until the subject will be until the union of the present in order quires immediate action, may be brought at once to the con-

sideration of the appropriate committee.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi. I do not propose to object to the introduction of the resolution, nor am I willing that my silence should be regarded as a waiver of an objection that I the introduction of the res

have to the resoluti The reduction of the expenditure attending the collecting of the revenue has been considered for several years, post-poned from year to year, and constantly alluded to as a thing about to be accomplished by a more rigid economy, until it was finally fixed by law. The time that has clapsed has been certainly sufficient to give full opportunity for any examina-tion that may be desired. The sum fixed upon was deemed to be adequate, for the expenditures heretofore seem to have been extraordinary; and I am now disposed to adhere to what

was deliberately adopted. I, however, make no objection to the introduction of the resolution.

The resolution was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Finance. The title is as follows: "Joint resolution suspending for a limited time the limitation upon the expense of collecting the revenue from

Mr. BORLAND, in pursuance of notice, asked and ob-

was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, in pursuance of notice, asked and obtained leave to introduce bills of the following titles, viz: A bill for the relief of the American Colonization Socierelief of Charles Reedet and Walter R. Johnson, and the legal representatives of Thomas P. Jones; all of which were sev-erally read the first and second time by their titles, and referred to the Committee of Claims.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. CLEMENS gave notice that he would to-morrow, or some subsequent day, introduce a resolution proposing an amendment of the constitution of the United States, as follows: Strike out of the first clause, 3d section, 1st article of the constitution of the United States, the words "chosen by the Legislature thereof," and insert "elected by the People thereof."